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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Weekly News
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Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 17,024.

號六月二十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG THURSDAY DECEMBER 6, 1917.

已丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE VENTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
Company, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,397.
1. Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II. Reserve Funds £2,357,047
III. Life & Accident Funds £17,497,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,230
£23,970,397

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Accident 2,141,593
Branches £4,523,049
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£5,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and by
Act of Parliament are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT GARS
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SATURDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT GARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL GARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at 10
minutes stated in the Company's time tables,
but no special cars can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment is made in full by Bank
Order or by Cheque or Cashier's order
payable to the Company.
JOHN D. WILSON, MGR.
General Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES. W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
MOTOR CARS
OVERLAND
MOTOR CARS
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MOTOR CYCLES
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15"
CABLE LAYED 5" to 15"
4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WINES AND SPIRITS ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1—\$22.
1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret
1 " Light Dry Sherry
1 " Port Full Bodied
1 " Gin
Case No. 2—\$25.
1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 " Burgundy Beauvine
1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's
1 " Port Superior Light Invalid
Case No. 3—\$22.
1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 " Old Brown Sherry, E.E. Quality
1 Bot. Superior Old Port, "D" Quality
1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy
1 " "E" Quality
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 " Gin
1 " Orange Curacao
1 Bot. Kilby Liqueur Whisky (Guaran-
tee 20 years old)
3 Bot. St. Julien Claret
1 Bot. Gin
1 " Orange Curacao

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD. (NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.
Shipyards: SCAM-SUI-PO, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Central Location.
A.M. Electric Trains, Pass, Express,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
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"VICTORIA."
J. WITHERILL,
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15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
TANG YUK DETER, instructor of
the late SIFU TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM J. H. TAGGART MANAGER

HONGKONG HOTEL
(The Management beg to announce that as from 1st December,
1917, the "HONGKONG HOTEL ORCHESTRA" WILL
PLAY DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:—
IN THE MAIN LOUNGE
From 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
From 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
IN THE GRILL ROOM
From 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months
each Tuesday and Friday commencing on 11th December, 1917.
Dancing 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT
BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

For THE HONGKONG HOTEL COY. LTD.,
J. H. TAGGART, Manager
Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1917.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lodging, Smoking and La-
crosse, Golf, Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day. Max.
Telegraph Address: "Peak."
P. O. KLESTER
Manager.

THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GERMAN FAILURE AT CAMBRAI.

MEN VERSUS SHELLS AND
BULLETS.
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters, in a dispatch this afternoon,
describes the remarkable spirit of
reassurance and satisfaction pre-
valent, which contrasts with the
feeling expressed yesterday after-
noon when the situation looked as
if it might become somewhat anxious
at some points. Owing to the valour
and doggedness of our incomparable
troops the crisis is past. This is not
to say that the Germans may not
continue their great offensive in the
West, to which they have committed
themselves. It is said that fresh
troops are continuously arriving. We
only trust that the enemy will make
a further bid for the recovery of the
recently lost territory at the same
price as they paid for the fractions
just recovered.

The great battle began in the
morning after our patrols had made
their rounds. The Germans con-
cealed their attacking troops in a
favourable spot. First an infantry
assault was launched towards La
Vaquelette, practically unheeded by
our forces. The field-grey waves ad-
vanced in massed formation not at-
tempting concealment. These same
reckless tactics were adopted
throughout the whole of their at-
tacks. As the first wave melted, so
the succeeding wave replaced it. It
was simply a question of the ex-
penditure of men versus shells and
bullets, and because the Germans
were prepared to carry the principle
of challenging annihilation far enough
they pressed us back a little in a
few places. Measured on the map,
the ground which the Germans re-
occupied is less than one-twelfth the
area of the salient we drove into
their line on November 10th. The
ratio of our losses in that attack
to the German casualties in the
counter-offensive must be in dozens
to hundreds. Undoubtedly some
enemy divisions in yesterday's strug-
gle only survive as bare skeleton
formations. Our divisions remain
intact.

There is a contagious spirit of vic-
tory in our army before Cambrai.
The Huns have shot their bolt and
have failed even to disadvantageously
bend our line.

ENEMY FORCING A DECISIVE FIGHT IN OPEN COUNTRY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Mr. Philip Gibbs, the *Daily
Chronicle's* Correspondent at the
Front, describing the battle of
Cambrai, says: "The enemy seems
to be forcing a decisive fight
in open country. Prisoners state
that they had been promised peace
if they win this battle. The
Germans are fighting with most
fierce and stubborn courage hence
their losses are enormous. The
British are equally stubborn. If
they yield ground it is only after a
butchery of Germans in rearguard
actions which will be counted among
the bloodiest episodes of the war.
The British troops realise the impor-
tance of the battle. The wounded
with whom I have conversed console
themselves by reflecting that the
enemy could not break their line, or,
if he did so, he was thrust back by
our men. The fighting was stern
and grim, fighting to the last when
bodies of them were cut off so that
only troops might fall back safely.
Despite the heavy rain of ground
on Monday, the intensity of any kind

THE WORK OF THE AVIATORS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, states:—
Our aeroplanes bombed and
machine-gunned villages in enemy
occupation, on the Cambrai battle-
front and also co-operated with the
infantry in the local fighting, to the
east of Ypres.

"THE USUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY."

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Sir Douglas Haig reports the usual
reciprocal artillery activity on the
battlegrounds.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.
A French communiqué states:—
There were violent artillery actions
on the right of the Meuse and the
Vosges.

GERMAN REPORTS FROM THREE FRONTS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.
A German official message states:—
Enemy attacks southward of Moeuvres
broke down.
Negotiations for an armistice are
spreading to Russian troops.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Silver is steady.
The death is announced of the
Earl of Portarlington.
(Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908.

In the Matter of NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Seventh and Final return of Capital and Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents (Hong Kong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at Noon to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to—

In the case of Shares on the London Register—

Messrs. LOWE, RINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Thorne's Chambers, Ingram Court,

187, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial Hongkong Register—

Messrs. LOWE, RINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building,

3 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1917. 2278

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908

AND

In the Matter of THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3 Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1917. 2279

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNE BEEF

AND

CORNE PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

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EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

NEW

"PHENIX"

RECORDS

80 Cts. Net.

- 0417 Jolly Good Luck to Every Sailor Boy ... Baritone
- 0418 Lead Me to That Beautiful Land ...
- 0419 The Ghost of the Violin ...
- 0420 The Zig-zag Glide ...
- 0421 How Do You Do, Miss Ragtime! ... Comic
- 0422 On the Mississippi ...
- 0423 Oh, Macintosh ...
- 0424 On the Sands ...
- 0425 Patricia ...
- 0426 We Must Have a Song About the Isle of Man ...

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. TEL 1322.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY. (PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

UNABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply.

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PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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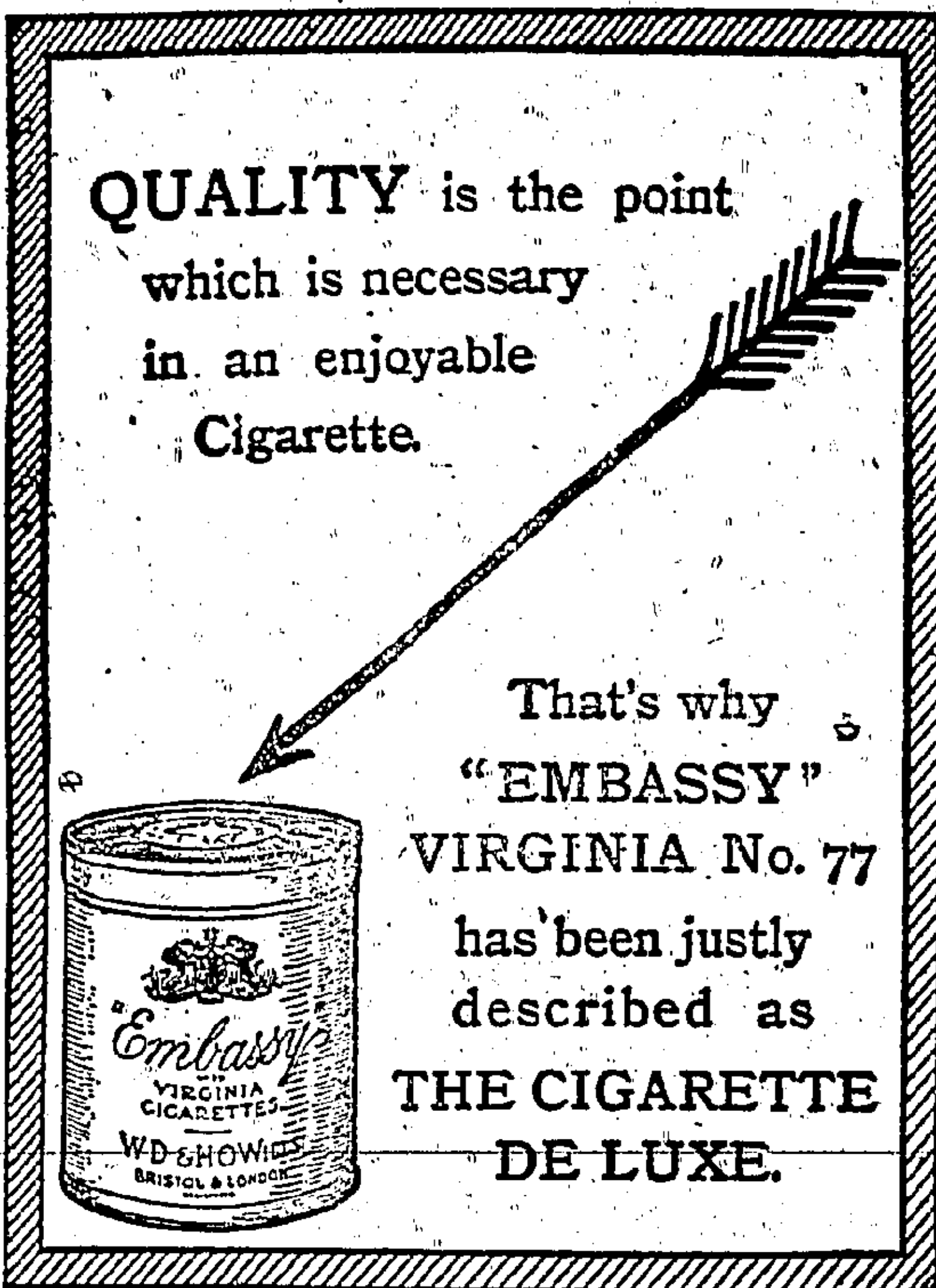
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The Perfect Cigarette

QUALITY is the point which is necessary in an enjoyable Cigarette.

In Tins of 25 & 50



In Boxes of 10

That's why "EMBASSY" VIRGINIA No. 77 has been justly described as THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

"WE ARE TIRED OF WAR."

FRANK WORDS AT A VIENNA MEETING.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphing on October 8th, says:—

A Vienna telegram says that an imposing peace demonstration by the Christian Social party took place yesterday in Vienna in the banquet hall of the town hall, at which many thousands of people were present. Busts of the Pope and the Emperor Charles were exhibited on the stage, and the proceedings were opened with a speech by Prince Liechtenstein, who said:—

"We have come together to express our heartfelt thanks to the Pope and the Emperor. We want a peace by agreement, general disarmament, and arbitration, but we also want an honourable peace which will protect us in the future against wanton attacks by wicked neighbours. We offer our hand for an honest peace, but if it is rejected we shall seize the sword, which, as hitherto, with God's help will decide in our favour."

A long speech was delivered by the provincial councillor Kunschak, which was frequently punctuated by loud applause. He said:—

"The yearning for peace is emerging in all countries, despite the antagonism of particular Governments and journalistic hirings. We are assembled here to declare how warm and glowing is our longing for peace."

"We are tired of the war, but the leading men among the enemy States must be warned against drawing false conclusions from this admission and from thinking our readiness for peace is the result of moral and physical weakness. We are tired of the war, but we are not war weary. We are all ready to support our cause and duties until a happy ending."

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES 1s.25 and 3s.25

"WE DEMAND PEACE."

"If our motives for desiring peace are judged dispassionately, then the path is open to a mutual understanding. We want peace, not at any price, but a peace that will grant us the possibility of noble emulation as free men among free men. We demand peace in the name of Europe, which is sinking to exhaustion while her competitors are waxing fat."

"President Wilson finds that Europe must be democratized, but the appeal for democratization from America is suspicious, as America herself is pretty far from being a real democracy. We know this, and we must be followed by an arrangement giving more influence to the people in the life of the State, but be cautious."

The speaker then referred to the example of Russia, where the régime of an Emperor had been superseded by the bloodiest tyranny, and said that a democracy as ruler was intolerable. He concluded with a tremendous and prolonged applause, by praying for a blessing for the exertions of the Pope and Emperor on behalf of peace. He was thanked by Prince Liechtenstein and the burgomaster of Vienna for his brilliant speech.

Numerous telegrams approving the object of the meeting were received from all parts of the monarchy.

MYTH OF LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

FABLE OF A CABMAN.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Times" tells the following illuminating story:—

While I was driving in a cab to the Democratic Conference the driver kept on the wrong side of the street for some distance. A militiaman ordered him to take the right side, but the cabman after an exchange of heated argument only changed sides when he found it convenient to do so. Turning to me he said: "The militia are worse than the police. They are always sticking their noses where they are not wanted."

I asked why, as we were now enjoying liberty, he should not drive where and how he liked. The irony was completely lost on the cabman, who answered: "You speak truth. What is the use of liberty if we cannot do what we like?" Was the cabman the exception to the rule? Judging by the numerous motor cars and cabs to be seen in Petrograd in a damaged condition one must say that he was decidedly the rule.

Watching the traffic, one is struck by the haphazard methods in vogue, and wonders why accidents are so few and not so many. Traffic flows on somehow. Numerous passengers arrive at their destination. Loaded carts reach their journey's end. Involuntarily one hopes that Russia herself will eventually attain her goal in a manner all her own, methods full of hazard, surrounding obstacles by not recognizing them, as such, coming to temporary grief on the way over minor difficulties, yet "getting there" in the end.

The seemingly trivial incident of the cabman referred to me over and over again as I sat in the Alexandrine Theatre orchestra, the place reserved for the Press at the Democratic Conference, listening to the speakers thundering a few yards above me at the crowded assembly. Liberty has descended upon Russia, liberty to talk, suggest, and threaten, liberty to push party and personal interests, but liberty to act, to enforce authority, to give the country law and order, is still denied. The Provisional Government is represented by the militia "sticking their noses where they are not wanted." While many wish to keep to the right side, just as many wish to drive their particular theory down the wrong side of the street, irrespective of the inconvenience or of the possible damage to the common interest. My ironic suggestion regarding the meaning of liberty is, unfortunately, too widely accepted.

FAMOUS ORIENTAL SCHOLAR DEAD.

The death is announced of Dr. Charles Wells, at Portlaid, near Brighton, at the age of 79 years.

Dr. Wells was an Oriental scholar of great distinction, and had been Oriental Translator to the Foreign Office for 25 years. His knowledge of the East—Near, Middle and Far—was surpassed by few, and he was pre-eminent as a Turkish scholar. He acted as special correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph" in the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, and played a prominent part in the Russo-Turkish negotiations (1878) and the Russo-Serbian War (1878).

LOSING NERVOUS ENERGY.

Everybody has some store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia.

It is commonly met with in those who have had keen anxieties, also those who have cared for sick relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties. No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn-out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from Chemists everywhere, also \$1.50 the bottle. Write for it from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 65 Broome Street, New York.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES. FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE. FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY.

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO DOOWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.



A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/3 and 11/- (in England).

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions. Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., &c.

| THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP | LENGTH | BREADTH | DEPTH OVER MILL AT ORDINARY TIDE | RISE OF TIDE | SPRINGS NEAR |
| KOWLOON | | | | | |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon | 207 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon | 271 | 70 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon | 281 | 70 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon | 247 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon | 227 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| TAL KOWTSUI | | | | | |
| Consolidation Dock | 247 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| WATERLOO | | | | | |
| No. 1 Dock, Waterloo | 227 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| No. 2 Dock, Waterloo | 227 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 5 |

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock Manager.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. 100, BLDG. CHATER RD. HONGKONG.

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Head Office: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, Dairen, Taipeh, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Canton and Singapore.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI." Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 4th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to S. KAWATE, Manager, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.



Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

To Kwa Wan Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

FRIDAY,

the 7th December, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising:—
Double Bed Sheets, Bedspreads and Counterpanes, Cushion Covers, Towels, &c., Blankets, Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge (good quality), Prints, Holland, White Linen, Long Cloth, Drill, Flannel, Flannelette, &c., Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk Socks, Boys Suits, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White Lace Curtains, &c.

Also
Suit Cases and a few pairs Gent's Boots and Shoes.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

2358

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

TUESDAY,

the 11th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c., &c.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Brasses, &c.

Four PIANOS.

A large collection of South Sea Island Weapons, Idols, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2353

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

THURSDAY,

the 13th December, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, Etc., Etc.,

Comprising:—

18-Kt. Gold Watches by well-known makers, Gold Albert and Fob Chains, Charms, Brouches, Farrings, Bracelets, etc., Diamond, Pearl, Sapphire and Jadestone Rings, Scarf Pins, Links, Studs, etc., etc.

Also

A Turkish or Lora or DAMASCENE JEWELLERY, comprising:—
Cigarette and Card Cases, Pins, Links, Bracelets, Bangles, etc., etc.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2354

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1913 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 8th instant.
Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2361

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(SARISSE SECTION).

IT is hereby notified that NO TIPPING will be served on the 1.33 p.m. Train from Kowloon on Saturdays the 8th and 15th December.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

Kowloon, Dec. 5, 1917. 2363

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have This Day REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1917. 2360

NOTICE.

WE have This Day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRIOT, SON CASTRO Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our Firm Name per procuratione Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1917. 2352

A LIFED HYNDMAN.

43 Wyndham Street

Has for sale

CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen sheets

RIBBONS at \$1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine per annum.

For particulars apply to the above address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2275

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880)

HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Huxbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRAITS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 110

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK "Sam Tai King" translated by E. J. Eitel ... 30

MR. BOKER'S HARTER (LAW) ... 30

WASHING BOOK ... 30

END OF THE WAR.

AS QUICK AS IT STARTED.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Damon Runyon, a New York journalist, writes:—

"I cannot praise too highly the patience and tact shown by Colonel Kuhn in dealing with the Germans."

James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador, says in his famous story, "My Four Years in Germany," which is now running in the "New York American."

He is referring to the new Major-General Joseph E. Kuhn, then colonel, a military attaché to the American Embassy in Germany. He had gone to Germany as one of six military observers, all of course, American Army officers.

General Kuhn is now commandant of Camp Meade, down in Maryland. "He is quoted in despatches from there as saying:—

"Germany is at the end of her physical resources and peace will come as quickly as the great war started."

General Kuhn scouted the prevailing notion that money is the sinew of war. He is quoted as saying:—

"A pile of gold covering the area of this camp and piled as high as you might make it would not whip Germany, and neither would it be possible to choke a single German with a ten dollar note. The American people are all wrong in their idea that it takes money to make war, and that this war will be won by America's gold."

"It is not gold, but muscle, brawn and resources commanded by the nation making the war that decides the issue."

Germany has no more gold, but she has a system by which she commandeers the labour of all ages, and none is wasted. She takes her people and sends some to the farms, some to the mines, some to the munition factories and others to all of the other establishments necessary to maintain the kingdom and the military establishment. What is left goes into the army. To make war gold is inconsequential."

"GOLD CANNOT WIN WAR."

General Kuhn called attention to the fact that Great Britain and our other allies in the loans from us did not want gold.

He explained that they did not want a single ounce of it, but they did want to borrow our labour and our resources, and they will pay us back in gold because mankind has found this to be a means of easy exchange for the necessities of life and war.

General Kuhn explained that the belligerent nations of Europe have about 15 per cent. of their population in the military service. They can call upon no more, he said. Thus the balance of power is with the allies through America.

He called attention to the fact that 15 per cent. of our population would be 15,000,000 soldiers. He said that Germany is in a position to furnish 600,000 fresh troops each year from those who reach the military age.

"If her losses are not greater than this," he said, "she can go on with the war as long as her natural resources last and so long as the people will permit it."

He confirmed the reports of shortage of food in Germany, and expressed amazement that they had held out as long as they have. He was asked if he thought it probable that the people would arise and rebel against the Government and the war.

"What will a man do when he gets hungry?" was his reply. He explained, however, that the German people still love their Kaiser and still believe in Hohenzollernism, its teachings and principles.

CHANCE, POT TO WORK.

General Kuhn was asked to what extent Germany commanded its man power to prevent waste of labour, and he explained that children of all ages are used in the ordinary walks of life to relieve men. Besides, women, and even the old folk, too, who are not too weak or ill, are made to work. He said that there was no ill-spent labour. He said:—

"Each person has an allowance of two pairs of shoes, and when the time comes for him to get a new pair he has to return the old pair. There is no useless travel, no Atlantic City week ends, and when a man wants to go from one point to another on a train he must explain why he wants to go."

"There are no gay white wives, no electric signs advertising cigarettes or women's clothes, as this causes a waste of labour in shipping the coal to make the electricity, and the electricity is made at the plant where the electricity is made."

As President of the War Office, General Kuhn had to do a lot of the heavy work in planning the mobilisation and equipment of the huge army which is being raised by America.

MADE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

A few months ago General Kuhn was made a major-general, and is now in command of the Seventy-ninth Division of the National Army at Camp Meade.

He is a young man, an army general's son. He is fifty-three years of age. The war is for young men at the head of the army. Furthermore, President Wilson is known to have a warm appreciation of the work of General Kuhn while he was in Germany.

A general is not regarded as old in the army until he has passed sixty. General Pershing is fifty-seven and is called young.

Like Pershing, General Kuhn is a son of the Middle West. He comes from "Bleeding Kansas," which gave the spectacular "Lightning-Fred" Fustlin of the army back in '95.

Unlike Pershing, and unlike the majority of other army officers, General Kuhn's actual field service seems to have been quite limited. That is to say, he

And you think that peace will come as quickly as the war started?" he was asked.

"Why-not?" he replied.

To return to Mr. Gerard and his story, Mr. Gerard relates, he had succeeded in getting Germany to agree to the visit of Kuhn and the other observers. When they arrived he presented them at the Foreign Office, and they were taken on trips to the east and west fronts. Mr. Gerard says:—

"They were not allowed to see much, and their request to be attached to a particular unit was refused. Nearly everywhere they were subject to insulting remarks or treatment because of the shipment of munitions of war to the allies from America, and finally, after they had been subjected to deliberate insults at the hands of several German generals, MacLennan particularly distinguishing himself, the United States Government withdrew them from Germany."

Kuhn remained, however, as attaché, succeeding Major Langhorne as "Lord George," they call him in the Army—and it was Kuhn's work as Langhorne's successor that brings the high eucumisms from Mr. Gerard. Says the former Ambassador:—

"Speaking German fluently and acting with great tact, he managed for a long time to keep sufficiently in the good graces of the Germans to be allowed to see something of the operations on the various fronts."

"Then came a period in 1916 when he was no longer invited to go on the various excursions made by the foreign military attachés, and finally Major Nicolai, the general intelligence officer of the great General Headquarters, sent for him early in the autumn of 1916 and informed him that he could no longer go to any of the fronts."

RECALLED.

Colonel Kuhn answered that he was aware of this already. Major Nicolai said that he gave him this information by direct order of General Ludendorff, that General Ludendorff had stated that he did not believe America could do more damage to Germany than she had done if the two countries were actually at war, and that he considered America and Germany virtually were already engaged in hostilities.

"On this being reported to Washington, Colonel Kuhn was naturally recalled."

And then, after paying him the tribute recorded at the opening of this story, Mr. Gerard says this:—

"Although accused in the German papers of being a spy, and otherwise attacked, he (General Kuhn) kept his temper, and observed all that he could for the benefit of his own country. As he had the opportunity to observe the Russo-Japanese war, his experiences at the time, coupled with his experiences in Germany, make him perhaps our greatest American expert in modern war."

All of which is very high praise indeed, but army officers who have "soldered" with General Kuhn say that it is well deserved. After he came back from Germany he was made a brigadier-general and detailed as president of the War College.

In that capacity he received the confidential reports from the American observers at the various fronts. It is the War College which is supposed to keep our officers, and through them our armies, educated up to all the various phases of warfare, as well as to devise new ways and means of combating the enemy.

As president of the War Office, General Kuhn had to do a lot of the heavy work in planning the mobilisation and equipment of the huge army which is being raised by America.

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WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

Today's Advertisements

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

CONGREGATION of the University of Hongkong will be held in the Great Hall on WEDNESDAY the 6th January, 1918 at 4.30 P.M. at which the Chancellor of the University, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony, will confer Degrees.

Admission will be by invitation.
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1917. 2368

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have this day REMOVED our OFFICE to the 3rd floor of Queen's Building, No. 3, Lee House Street.

VULCAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
of New York.

A. L. BERRY,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1917. 2369

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONGRESSION),

FRIDAY.

the 14th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Armchairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelain and Curios, &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Enamelled Bath, Carpets and Rugs. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1917. 2366

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SANTHA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 12th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1917. 2367

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Sheets, Linen, Curains, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Boxing Tournament at City Hall.
8 p.m.—"The Merchant of Venice" (in Chinese) at University in aid of Tientsin Flood Funds.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8:—General Holiday.
MONDAY, Dec. 10:—5.30 p.m.—Recital by Mr. Denman Fuller in Helena May Institute.
0.15 p.m.—Boxing Tournament at City Hall.
TUESDAY, Dec. 11:—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood, Piano, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
THURSDAY, Dec. 13:—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Jewellery, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15:—General Holiday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange opened this morning a quarter over yesterday's closing rate and remained the same during the day; the rate being 2/11½ demand.

Colonel A. R. Adams, who was expected back in Penang last week, has been retained, says the *Strait Times*, to appear as counsel in a big will case relating to an estate worth about \$4,000,000.

A reader asks "How many prisoners do the Germans claim to have taken in their counter-attack—6,000 or 4,000?" The telegram in the *China Mail* said 6,000. My morning paper says 4,000. The cable says "six thousand."

The body of a Chinese man, aged about 32, was sent to the Public Mortuary yesterday. The body was found hanging from the branch of a tree on the hillside near the University Recreation Grounds. The circumstances pointed to suicide.

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent desires to thank Mrs. A. Galluzzi, mother of the Italian Consul for declaring the Bazaar opened and for her patronage; also the numerous patrons and friends who helped so materially towards its success—Italian, English, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Parsee. In particular she would like to mention the Editor of English and Chinese daily newspapers, Mons. D. Pozzoni, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, Lady Chester, Mr. J. D. Stephens, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, Consul for Portugal, Messrs. Sincere & Co. for generous donations, Miss V. Razavet for the gift of a splendid doll and Mr. P. X. Kwok for the active work he did to make the Bazaar a success. The Superior is thankful also to Rear Admiral Anstruther, C.B., C.M.G., for the loan of flags and bunting and the President of St. Joseph's Congregation and Professor Vassallo for their excellent Band.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A cable has been received in Manila stating that Bishop Brent has definitely decided to accept the bishopric of Buffalo upon the completion of his duties with the Y.M.C.A. in France.

Mr. Colin Rees Davies, a brother of Sir William Rees Davies, has just been appointed Chief Justice of Bermuda. He has, for several years, held the appointment of Solicitor General of British Guiana.

We are requested to mention that in a paragraph referring to the will of the late Mrs. Edwards, which appeared under this heading yesterday, Mrs. Bowley's name was used without her knowledge or consent.

MACAO'S OPIUM MONOPOLY.

TO-COST OVER 33 MILLIONS.

Bids for the Opium Farm at Macao were opened yesterday and the highest bid offered was accepted. This figure was \$6,616,000 per annum for five years, starting from next September, or \$33,380,000 in all.

There were 19 tenders and the lowest was \$2,434,000.

The successful bidders are the Tai Seng Co.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

A grand Boxing Tournament is to be held on Monday night next at the Theatre Royal under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve Particulars of the contests and names of the contestants will be found in an advertisement in another column.

The "Show" promises to be one of the best ever brought off in the Colony and will be patronised by H.E. Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, H. H. Sir William Rees Davies and H.H. Mr. Justice Gompertz. The proceeds will go to aid War Charities.

Cambridge University's war list contains 14,800 names, while the number killed exceeds 20,000 and the distinctions won include 2 V.C.'s, 214 D.S.O.'s, 803 M.C.'s and 18 D.S.O.'s.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from lock jaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and the usual time required by the wound treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PEACE IN CHINA BY FIGHTING.

50,000 TROOPS TO BE SENT SOUTH.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

PEKING, Dec. 5.

Wong Shi Chen expresses his desire to resign the Premiership. This is probably due to a disagreement over his policy towards the South. He telegraphed to General Luk Wing Ting and Shum Chun Hun declaring in favour of peace.

The Tientsin Conference has decided on sending 50,000 troops, of which Chihli and Shantung will send 10,000 each; Fentien, 20,000, and Shanai 5,000 each.

The President has telegraphed to various Tientsins explaining that only a continuance of the fighting could bring about peace.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION BAZAAR.

The Grand Bazaar and entertainments, in aid of the victims of the Tientsin floods, organised by the Hongkong University Union, was opened this afternoon.

The Hall of the University, which had been turned into a temporary theatre for the occasion, was filled with visitors and the students themselves. Amongst those present were Sir Charles Elliot, Principal of the University, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander, Mr. Ponsonby Fane and the Rev. T. W. Pearce.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government opened the Bazaar. Mr. Ma Tung Chung, the Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, introduced His Excellency saying that they were all very grateful to His Excellency for being there to open the Bazaar.

His Excellency expressed his pleasure at being present and said he thought the Bazaar had been very creditably organised at such short notice. The credit for initiating the affair was primarily due to Mr. Tay Tan Tin, one of the students of the University, who had written a letter to the Council of the Hongkong University Union, making the suggestion that money for the relief of the sufferers from the floods should be raised.

Continuing, His Excellency said that he noticed that the words used by him at a meeting of the Legislative Council when moving a resolution, a few days ago, were quoted, but when he made those remarks he had very little to go upon. Since then more definite information had come to hand, owing to an expedition made by some missionaries to the flooded areas. They were asked to report whether there was sufficient grain left from the last harvest to feed the sufferers provided the money was forthcoming to purchase it.

The Rev. Mr. Fyvie had written a letter in reply to the *Peking Daily News* stating that there was sufficient grain to feed the destitute people, provided money was to hand for its purchase and transportation and such like. What was therefore wanted, was money. His Excellency closed his remarks by stating that he hoped the sum realised by the Bazaar would be a very large one and would go to one to the relief of the millions of sufferers. (Cheers).

His Excellency then proceeded to visit the various side shows, exhibits and stalls, of which latter there were twelve, all organised and run by Chinese ladies, it being practically the first time Chinese ladies had done anything of the kind. By kind permission of Lt. Col. John Wood and the Officers, the band of the Middlesex Regiment rendered selections and other attractions were a concert in the Great Hall, in addition to to-night's concert.

The entertainment will be continued this evening and to-morrow, as advertised, and a large gathering is expected. We are specially asked to state that the thanks of the Bazaar Committee are due to Messrs. Pathé Freres for the loan of cinematograph lantern and films.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Chinese contractor has reported to the Police that at 12.30 p.m. yesterday while on his way from Tiatan Tuk to Shaukiwan near the Saiwan Gap two men, whom he could identify, approached him from behind, seized him and assaulted him on the head and face.

He struggled and fell a few yards down the hill side. The robbers then attempted to rifle his pockets. He blew a police whistle and fired a shot with his revolver wounding one of the robbers. They snatched the revolver from him and disappeared up the hill.

In connection with this affair, a Chinese was sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a gunshot wound. This man was found concealed under some shrubs near the Saiwan Filter Bed, and it is thought that the man was concerned in the attack on the contractor.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world, to-day, because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It cures coughs and colds, whooping cough, croup, and all the chest troubles. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUMMARY COURT.

A GUNNY BAG CONTRACT.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Fook Chan claimed from the Miqui Burrer & Sons, Ltd., the sum of \$975 as damages for breach of a contract dated December 18th, whereby the defendants sold to the plaintiff 100 bales of gunny bags. The defendants, on October 30 failed to make delivery of the bags after having given plaintiff arrival notice in respect thereof. The particulars of the claim are—Contract price of 65 bales of gunny bags, or 24,000 bales, at \$31 per 100 bags, \$8,060; the market price of gunny bags on October 30, being \$34.75 per 100 bags—\$9,035—difference in price, \$975.

Mr. F. Mattingly, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendants.

Plaintiff, in the witness box, said that his firm did a large business in gunny bags. The contract in question was entered into on December 18. He went to the defendants on October 20, with a delivery order for 20 bales. He offered them a price. He paid \$2,480, but later they returned the money saying they could not make delivery of any bales. He did not want to take delivery of all the bales at that time.

Mr. Davidson hereupon said that he must take formal objection to the evidence. The alleged breach took place on October 30th not October 20th.

Mr. Mattingly said that the defendants did not give any formal notice to the effect that they considered the contract cancelled because his client did not take delivery of the goods earlier. Mr. Davidson reiterated his objection. Mr. Mattingly said that he proposed to prove to his Lordship—that the defendants renounced at first the contract, then consented to abide by it and finally committed the breach.

His Lordship noted the objection. Further questioned by Mr. Mattingly, plaintiff said that he did not consider the delay in taking delivery would nullify the contract. In all his experience he had never known such delay to render a contract void.

Mr. Davidson objected to the evidence, saying that it was for the Court to decide whether the delay rendered the contract broken.

Mr. Mattingly submitted that he was entitled to ask his client's opinion as to the recognised dealings in the gunny bag trade. His client was an expert on the customs of the trade.

His Lordship also noted this objection. Witness then stated that he went in company with Mr. Mattingly and demanded delivery of the goods, tendering the full price. This demand was refused.

Mr. Davidson again took objection to the evidence. He said he was there to defend an action for breach of contract on October 30th. It was not fair that he should be asked to defend an action in connection with a breach of contract on October 20th.

Mr. Mattingly said that he proposed to put in letters that would show that the defendants kept the matter hanging about until October 30th. The defendants did not right up to October 30th, express their willingness to make delivery of any goods.

Mr. Davidson said he would cross-examine the witness, subject to his objections.

Addressing witness, Mr. Davidson said that on the contract it was stated that delivery would have to be taken within three months of the notice of arrival of the goods.

Witness said that it was not his custom to make any arrangements as to the date on which he would take delivery of goods. He admitted that defendants asked him, what contract he referred to when he presented his delivery order for signature. He took it for granted that defendants would know that his order referred to the particular contract now being dealt with. He had also instituted proceedings in connection with another contract of the same nature.

Mr. Davidson explained to his Lordship that there were two or three lots of gunny bags concerned, all of which were overdue. His clients were under no obligation to deliver some of them; on the other hand, they were under obligation to make delivery of others and they wanted to know to which lot the plaintiff referred.

After further cross-examining the witness, Mr. Davidson said the point was that the plaintiff said he wanted gunny bags and the defendants' position was that there were several lots of bags, delivery of which was very much overdue and under which there was no obligation to make delivery. They wanted the plaintiff to state definitely under which contract he was asking for delivery.

After hearing further evidence, His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff with costs.

THE ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DATE.

The following list is given in Church Notes:—

| | |
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| Amount acknowledged in September | \$5,034.82 |
| Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | 250.00 |
| Messrs. Paterson & Co. | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Sedman | 50.00 |
| Mrs. Tatcher | 30.00 |
| Anonymous | 30.00 |
| Mr. P. L. Knight | 20.00 |
| Mr. T. L. Perkins | 20.00 |
| Mr. J. J. Bryan | 10.00 |
| Total | \$5,549.82 |

The sudden change from damp to extreme dryness within the space of a few hours had a disastrous effect on the only section of the Cathedral organ at present available on a recent Sunday morning, so much so that during service the instrument became unplayable owing to a roller board springing, and had to be dispensed with until Mr. Denman Fuller was able to effect a temporary but difficult repair. Until the organ is finished such accidents are likely to occur. The sudden changes also caused the table of a soundboard which had just been completed to split from end to end and necessitated its coming to pieces again in order to repair the trouble; this has considerably delayed matters but otherwise the work is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Blackett's skill and patience have been sorely tried by the sudden atmospheric changes at a critical stage of the work, for which we are all grateful.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM THE DAIRY FARM.

Two Chinese, a man and a boy, were charged with the larceny of a quantity of iron bars and hoops from the Dairy Farm Co., at Pokfulam.

Mr. T. Oliphant, assistant manager of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam, prosecuted. He stated that a few days ago, they had occasion to engage about a dozen coolies, who, under the supervision of the foreman, were instructed to sort out iron of value from that which was worthless. Witness was at that time away from the farm and when he returned he saw a hawker carrying some pieces of iron which he recognised as a part of the metal work taken down from a cow-shed. He brought the hawker to the Dairy Farm and the latter pointed out the defendants as having sold the iron to him.

Defendants pleaded not guilty, stating that the iron was taken from refuse heaps.

His Worship did not believe their story and sentenced the man to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks, and the boy to ten strokes of the cane.

AN OPIUM WRAPPER CASE.

A licensed opium seller at Tai O was charged with unlawfully possessing certain labels and wrappers used by the Superintendent of Import and Export, in connection with Government opium.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence. Sergeant Glendinning told His Worship that Mr. Truman had instructed him to apply for a remand. His Worship granted the application, and prisoner was remanded until next Thursday, bail being allowed at \$5,000.

AN OPIUM CASE.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of twenty taels of opium not Government opium.

Inspector Lanigan stated that the opium was found concealed in a double-bottomed box defendant was carrying in Connaught Road this morning. He could not say whether the opium was Government opium or not, as he had not yet received the analyst's certificate.

Defendant stated that the opium was Government opium. It had been given him by a friend as a present to his father. His Worship adjourned the case, fixing bail at \$2,000.

THEFT OF PIPING FROM A PUBLIC FOOT PATH.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with the larceny of 60 lbs. of rain water piping from a public foot path in Nathan Road.

Defendant pleaded not guilty stating he bought the stuff from a man. Sergt. Tulloch applied for a remand in order that defendant may be allowed to find the man who sold him the piping. The application was granted.

THEFT AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Isaac Day, of the Hongkong University, charged a Chinese with the larceny of a Japanese dagger and sheath valued at \$2.

Defendant pleaded guilty. He stated he saw the dagger in the drawer and could not resist the temptation of appropriating it.

His Worship thought the case was one of aggravated larceny and sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

Pte. W. J. W. Johnston was enrolled on 19.11.17 and posted to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon.

Pte. J. Kallner was enrolled on and posted to "A" Company Platoon.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ewart Benjamin George Souter to the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 14.11.17. Lieutenant E. B. G. Souter is posted to the Machine Gun Company.

All ranks are reminded that 3 days (4 days for men between 45 and 60 years of age) training in Camp is compulsory unless exemption has been obtained. Anyone who fails to attend as required renders himself liable to punishment.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS. The Administrative Commandant is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

"B" COMPANY. (No. 3 Platoon.)

Serjt. W. (Budge) to be Platoon Sergeant dated 6.12.17.

Corporal B. W. Grey to be Lance Sergeant dated 6.12.17.

1st Corp'l A. Lambdon to be Corporal dated 6.12.17.

Private W. F. Fincher to be Lance Corporal dated 3.12.17.

Private W. Logan to be Lance Corporal dated 4.12.17.

Private T. Neave to be Lance Corporal dated 5.12.17.

Private T. Petrie to be Lance Corporal 6.12.17.

TRANSFERS.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUSSIA.

PEASANTS DEMAND THE LAND.
A DEMAND FOR THE SPOLIATION OF LARGE FARMERS.

London, Dec. 4. A wireless message from Petrograd states that the All-Russian Peasants' Deputies have passed a resolution declaring that "the dilatory action of Kerensky's bourgeois Government regarding the distribution of the land was criminal," and demanding that all land of any agricultural value together with live-stock, farm buildings and implements belonging to farmers who are not sole workers be forthwith transferred to Land Committees to distribute among the peasants.

GENERAL TROTSKY'S REMONSTRANCE TO ALLIES' DIPLOMATS.

London, Dec. 5. The Times Petrograd Correspondent, telegraphing on November 30, states that in consequence of the protests of the French and American Ambassadors at Headquarters against a separate armistice, General Trotsky has addressed a remonstrance to the Allied Diplomats declaring that he cannot allow the military agents of the Diplomats to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia or to endeavour to rekindle the civil war and concluded by stating that "repetition of such acts would provoke the gravest complications."

ONLY AN ARMISTICE TO BE CONSIDERED.

London, Dec. 5. The Daily Mail Petrograd Correspondent, telegraphing on December 4, states that the armistice delegations met at Vilna yesterday. It was decided to consider the question only of an armistice and to leave the peace discussions to an European Conference.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.

London, Dec. 5. The Daily Chronicle Petrograd Correspondent states that most of the Russian delegates negotiating the armistice are civilians. If pourparlers break down, it is improbable that the bulk of the Russian army can be restored to fighting condition, for whatever the Bolshevik authority may be, it is indisputable that the masses of the people ardently desire peace.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S ESCAPE.

London, Dec. 5. General Korniloff escaped with 400 Caucasian troops from Bykhov, and reached Orsha yesterday morning. (Orsha is a town situated on the Dnieper, in the province of Mogilev.)

THE LATE GENERAL DUKHONIN.

London, Dec. 5. Reuter's Petrograd Correspondent states that General Dukhonin declined to leave Headquarters, although he was given an opportunity to do so.

Four shock Maximilian battalions have been sent to Kiev.

EX-MINISTERS IN FLIGHT.

The ex-Ministers who signed the manifesto, issued last Friday, were ordered to be interned in Kronstadt, but they have fled.

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

ATTEMPTS AT FRATERNISATION STOPPED.

London, Dec. 5. A Rumanian communiqué states that the Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation.

We stopped German officers carrying manifestos and proclamations.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough, be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as it is required. This remedy will also soothe the inflamed throat, make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and as it contains no narcotics or other injurious substances it is perfectly safe. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AMERICA'S WAR AIMS.

STIRRING ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

WHEN THE WAR WILL BE CONSIDERED AS WON.

Washington, Dec. 4. President Wilson, addressing Congress, said he would ask Congress to consider again, and with very grave scrutiny, the war objectives and the measures by which they meant to attain them. The purpose of discussion in Congress was action, which must move straight towards definite ends. They would not slacken and would not suffer themselves to be diverted from the object of winning the war, but it was worth while asking and answering the question: "When would they consider the war won?" As a nation they were united in spirit and intention. He paid little heed to those who told him otherwise. After severely rebuking the anti-war sections and the pacifists, the President proceeded to state the reasons for which the war was waged, and the part the United States meant to play in the settlement of its searching issues.

PEACE BY OVERCOMING EVIL.

The American people, he said, desired peace by the overcoming of evil—by the defeat, once and for all, of the sinister forces robbing peace impossible. They were impatient with those who desired peace by any sort of compromise. He declared that the intolerable thing, of which Germany had shown them the ugly face—this menace of combined intrigue and force which they now saw so clearly, as the German power—a thing without conscience, without honour and incapable of a covenant of peace—must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least it must be shut out from the friendly intercourse of nations. He further declared that when the time came that peace could be discussed—when the German people had spokesmen whose word could be believed, and those spokesmen were ready to accept the common judgment of the nations regarding what would henceforth be the bases of the law and the covenant of the life of the world—then the United States would be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace ungrudgingly. That price would be full and impartial justice at every point and to every nation. That final settlement must afford our enemies as well as our friends.

A CRUDE AND MISLEADING FORMULA.

President Wilson next referred to what he described as the crude formula of "no annexation, no contributions and no punitive indemnities," which, he asserted, the masters of German intrigue had diligently used to lead the people of Russia astray, and also the people of every other country where their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be concluded before autocracy was taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of world were put into control of their own destinies. Continuing, the President said: "Let there be no misunderstanding; our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from that until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether men, money or materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose, until it is achieved. Those who desired to bring about peace before then, I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We will regard the war as won only when the Germans, through properly accredited representatives, say they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and reparation for the wrongs committed by their rulers. They have done wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established their power over other lands and peoples, other than their own—over Austria-Hungary and the hitherto free Balkan States and Turkey, and within Asia, which must be relinquished. Germany secured, by the peace of the world, a real empire of trade and influence, and then sought to establish a military and political domination by arms whereby she might out, where she could not excel, her most feared and hated rivals. We must remedy that wrong."

NO INTERFERENCE WITH GERMANY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

President Wilson emphasised that no interference with the German Empire's internal affairs was intended, but he contended that the German people were being deceived into the belief that they were fighting a war of desperate self-defence. "We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear. If the German people continue to be obliged to live under their present masters after the war, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace, or to admit them to free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out from their partnerships of real peace. There would be no aggression in that which was inevitable because of distrust."

NO COVENANTS OF SELFISHNESS AND COMPROMISE.

The very deep wounds committed in this war will have to be righted. That is a matter of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit of the commission similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide-awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governing nation will dare to disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The thought of plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very unsophisticated standards of right and wrong is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. The German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people have not been permitted under their tutelage to share the comradeship of other peoples of the world, either in thought or purpose. They are allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for their government. But the Congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that now run in the hearts and consciousness of free men everywhere. Its conclusion will run with those tides.

RECOMMENDS DECLARATION AGAINST GERMANY'S ALLIES.

President Wilson reiterated the declaration made in January, that all nations of the world were entitled to free, assured and un molested access to the pathways upon the sea.

President Wilson earnestly recommended Congress to declare war against Austria-Hungary. This was the logical course and followed the wishes of the American people. Austria-Hungary was merely a vassal of Germany. It was true the same logic would lead to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria, for they also were tools of Germany; but they did not stand in the direct path of the United States action. "We shall go wherever the necessities of the war carry us, but we should only go where immediate and practical considerations lead us."

FURTHER WAR LEGISLATIONS.

Turning to legislation, President Wilson said that the laws regarding alien enemies must be extended, and also special control must be established over the arrivals and departures of persons to and from the United States. The legislative programme includes the making of women alien enemies subject to the same restraint as men, and also to frustrate the idea of alien enemies being kept free, in the Government detention camps—by confining offenders in penitentiaries and similar institutions where they would be made to work, like other criminals. Profiteering, still existing to a large extent, must be grappled with by limiting prices.

Other legislation would be formulated for the attention of Congress which "in the present session should concentrate its whole attention and energy on a vigorous, rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war."

SETTLEMENT MUST BE JUST AND HOLY.

President Wilson in a striking peroration scathingly denounced the purposes of the "Central Powers," whose sinister secret diplomacy sought to take our very territory away from us and to disrupt the union of the State. He again eloquently stated the ideals of the Allies with whom "the cause is just and holy, the settlement must be of a like motive and quality," and concluded by saying: "The supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favour. I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

Congress enthusiastically and widely shared President Wilson's speech, especially his recommendations for war against Austria and that there must be no compromise in the final settlement. His recommendations for rigorous measures against aliens were also loudly applauded.

REASON FOR THE DECLARATION AGAINST AUSTRIA.

New York, Dec. 5. The Associated-Press Washington Correspondent learns that in a conversation with the Congressional leader, before leaving the Capitol on Tuesday, President Wilson said that the declaration of war against Austria was largely due to the fact that it might be necessary at any time to have American soldiers sent to aid Italy.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BRITISH IN ASSIGNED POSITIONS.

London, Dec. 5. Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on Dec. 3, states that some of the British contingents by marching 22 miles daily, have succeeded in catching up with those preceding them. The British have now reached their assigned positions and have begun entrenching.

FIRST BRITISH ENCOUNTER.

London, Dec. 5. A correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the first successful encounter of the British with the Germans was an air fight. Four British aeroplanes crossed the Piave and were attacked by five "Albatross" machines. One of the latter was destroyed and two were driven down. Seven more German machines came up and one was driven down. The British machines returned safely.

PASSENGER STEAMER TORPEDOED.

SUBMARINE SHOTS WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN BOATS.

London, Dec. 5. The Elder Dempster's steamer, *Asapa*, has been torpedoed and sunk. It is reported that eighty of the passengers and crew perished, while one hundred and twenty persons were saved. It is rumored that the submarine fired on the women and children in the boats.

LATER.

The *Asapa* was bound for Liverpool from Africa and had 160 passengers on board. She was twice torpedoed in full moonlight. The women and children were put first in the boats and it is stated that there were many casualties due to the submarine shelling the boats. The dead include eleven women.

PRISONERS IN BRITISH HANDS.

OVER 180,000.

London, Dec. 5. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that up to Nov. 25, we have taken 180,951 prisoners on all fronts, of whom 127,102 are Germans, 2,662 Austrians and Bulgarians, 4,805 Turks and 8,652 Italians and followers.

AN AMERICAN BLACK LIST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The War Trade Board had promulgated a black list of 1,800 firms, in 20 of the Central and South American States, with which American merchants are specifically forbidden to trade, except under special license. The list is officially styled "The Enemy Trading List" and constitutes the first section of a record which will eventually include the names of firms in most countries of the world, including the United States itself. The Latin American centres are dealt with first because a large number of German firms there are actively aiding Germany's cause.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE EAST AFRICAN CONQUEST.

WAR CABINET CONGRATULATES FORCES.

London, Dec. 4. The War Cabinet has sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief of the East African Forces, congratulating him on the successes, and adding: "The determination, and endurance of the troops in overcoming the resistance of a determined enemy, under the difficulties of a tropical and roadless country, have been beyond praise."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK FRUSTRATED.

London, Dec. 4. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "Our artillery broke up concentrations east of Gouzeaucourt and in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres before an attack could develop. The enemy's artillery is active in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie. There is considerable hostile artillery firing north of Arrmentieres, south-east of Ypres and in the Passchendaele sector."

INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA.

COMMISSIONERS' FAVOURABLE REPORT.

The Cinema Commission of Inquiry, set up by the National Council of Public Morals, which heard evidence at a number of sittings in the first half of the year, has reported; and its report is distinguished by sound common sense. It is unanimous, the representatives of the industry agreeing with social reformers and ministers of religion that certain precautions are needed.

The picture palace is found, however, to be not an evil but a good. "The mass of testimony offered in its favour," write the Commissioners, "has convinced us of the value of the picture house as a cheap amusement for the masses, for parents as well as children, as an influence in decreasing hooliganism, and as a counter attraction to the public house." In England alone 1,067,000,000 separate attendances have been recorded in a year at the picture house, and in the average year 5,000 new subjects are illustrated. Many of our people, especially the young, have learned all they know about the war and about the world events of the past from the film; and it requires very little imagination to appreciate the enormous influence of these places of amusement upon the community. The Commissioners find that indecent behaviour, in the darkened buildings has been greatly exaggerated, and that the connection between the cinema and imitative juvenile crime is limited and is not a necessary connection. But "apart from sex and crime films, an injurious effect is produced on young minds by the excessive sensationalism and frightfulness of some of the films shown and the wrong ideas of life and conduct often suggested." Improvement in the films is a matter of national importance, and it is practicable.

A STATE CENSOR ADVOCATED.

The Commissioners recommend a State censorship—"For its own protection as well as for the ensuring of its continued suitability to the nation, the cinema should have the support and the official co-operation of the State. We want to place it in a position of real dignity. We wish it to be one of the assets of our national entertainment and recreation." They would have the State censor assisted by an advisory council representative of public interests. There are minor recommendations as to special exhibitions for children and the illumination of the theatres. The representatives of the industry on the Commission reserve the right to oppose any form of State censorship which does not give safeguards against its own disadvantages and dangers.

The members of the Commission were: The Bishop of Birmingham (chairman), Sir Edward W. Brabrook, Monsignor Canon W. F. Brown, Mr. T. E. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. C. W. Cook (National Union of Teachers), Sir W. F. Barrett, Principal Alfred Garvis, Rabbi Professor H. Gollancz, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Mr. W. Gavazzi King, Sir John Kirk, Mr. Sidney Lambert, Rev. F. B. Meyer, Mr. A. E. Newbold, Dr. Saleeby, Dr. Mary Schaffel, Rev. Carey Bonner, Mrs. Burgwin, and Rev. James Marchant. Their volume of 400 pages shows that the Commissioners have done a most valuable piece of public work.

Mr. Harry Knauer has joined the Y.M.C.A. in America as a lecturer, and will speak in the cities and the soldier's camps.

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L. BERNINOGUE,

Manager.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE STUDENTS of the UNIVERSITY invite you to their BAZAAR and ENTERTAINMENTS next Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th, at the University.

The Proceeds will be for:

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8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

"The Merchant of Venice" (in Cantonese) on Friday, December 7th, 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. in the Great Hall of the University.

Tickets of admission to the University in the Evening \$1 each.

Millions of Chinese Families will starve this winter unless help is provided. The students of the University invite you to assist them to raise funds for the victims of the Tientsin Floods by coming to the Bazaar and Entertainments at the University on Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1917.

